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## Japan, in Pact With U.S., Vows Trade Gap Cut

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Japan promised today to sharply cut balance of trade surplus and said it will strive to eventually cut the surplus completely.

Winding up a hectic two days of negotiations with U.S. officials, Japan also agreed formally to accept a deficit in its current accounts as a condition.

It also promised to reduce tariffs and make other changes in trading patterns in ways that would give foreign countries the same opportunities to sell products in Japan as Japanese companies have in overseas markets.

The pledges were contained in a joint statement by U.S. and Japanese trade negotiators who contended that it heralded a new era of peaceful trade relations between the two countries.

Robert Strauss, the special U.S. trade representative, said at a press conference that the agreement marked a major "change in direction" on the trade front.

"We haven't solved all of the problems but we have defined them and we will begin a new process which will strengthen our relationship," Mr. Strauss said.

He acknowledged that the agreement had not eliminated the protectionist movements in the U.S. Congress that seek to cut back sharply on Japanese imports that compete with U.S. products.

But he said that "those protectionist forces would have been much stronger if we had not come here." He called the agreement "a more far-reaching result than I had anticipated."

Early-Morning Agreement

The agreement was reached in an unusual bargaining session at nearly 2 a.m. today after both sides had indicated they might be no agreement.

Mr. Strauss had complained that the United States was demanding too many specific promises and was reluctant to commit itself on trading surplus and accepting the possibility of deficits in coming years.

It was at a dinner party given by U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield that the two sides agreed on the final language. As late as 1:30 a.m., it was understood, Mr. Strauss told the Japanese there would be no agreement unless his language was accepted.

Sources on both sides said later that at that point Japan made new concessions.

The U.S. has complained for months about Japan's growing trade surplus—its current accounts surplus. This year it is expected to be between \$10 billion and \$12 billion.

Japanese Reluctant

The key phrase was one that pledged Japan to a policy of achieving "equilibrium," or an end to the current accounts surplus, Japan had refused during a week of working-level talks here to include that word in any agreement, claiming that as a nation dependent on foreign trade it could not publicly proclaim a date by which it would wipe out its surplus.

There were different interpretations, however, as to how tight-laced it bound Japan to a specific time for reaching that goal.

The United States wanted it pinned to the Japanese fiscal year, which begins in April, 1979, but the final version said in 1979, "and thereafter."

Japanese sources claimed that the addition of the word "thereafter" meant there was no obligation to attain that target in that fiscal year.

The final language states that in fiscal year "1979, and thereafter, under present international economic conditions, all reasons (Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)



A 150-year-old pier in Margate, England, stands in splendid isolation amid picturesque, choppy waves. A large section of the pier is missing, torn up and smashed during the severe storms that lashed Europe.

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Europe's worst storm of the winter moved south today, leaving 27 persons either dead or missing in Britain, snarling roads and blocking travel in France, Switzerland, Italy and northern Spain, and raising havoc with shipping in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

As the storms, with winds of up to 80 miles an hour, moved slowly across the English Channel and North Sea toward Europe, parts of many coastal towns were still under water.

The Thames River was with in a foot of overflowing in London. Walls along the river were raised by two feet four years ago. Experts said that the city had narrowly escaped a flood.

Britain's insurance association

## 27 Dead, Missing in Britain As Storm Heads South

estimated damage in the country at \$21 million (\$40 million).

Seventeen persons were feared dead after three ships sank in the North Sea; at least seven died in storm-related accidents, a woman died in her flooded home, a man was killed in a climbing accident in the lake district and a man died while walking in the Scottish Highlands.

Three bodies were found after the 500-ton Greek vessel, Sea Diamond, sank off the fishing port of Lowestoft, 120 miles northeast of London. Four crew

bound for King's Lynn, 100 miles northeast of London.

Two men were killed in a collision between a car and a bus on an ice-covered road near Nottingham, 120 miles north-west of London. Another man was killed after winds knocked him off his motorcycle in Norfolk County.

Pleasure piers along the east and southwest coasts were wrecked or damaged by the storms.

The Margate lifeboat, which has rescued many sailors in the Channel, had to be rescued itself after the storm destroyed its pier in the town of Margate. Experts were flown onto the lifeboat by helicopter and launched the craft, the Royal National Lifeboat Institute said.

In Chamonix, France, police reported that the ship was reported to have sunk while

## Military Talks in Cairo Reported Deadlocked

### Sadat Cites Danger to Peace Move at 'Decisive Stage'

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said today that his Middle East peace initiative was in danger, and the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in Cairo recessed indefinitely.

"The peace process is passing through a decisive stage, or is in danger," Mr. Sadat said in a statement after a meeting with British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Earlier, a deadlock over the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied Sinai forced adjournment of military negotiations between the two countries' defense ministers. The Egyptian minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany Gansay, said that the decision of when to resume the talks would depend on the outcome of negotiations on the foreign ministers level next week.

The foreign ministers' meeting, set to begin in Jerusalem Monday, will focus on sharp disagreements over the question of a Palestinian state.

Mr. Sadat said that the twin issues of Israeli settlements and "self-determination for the Palestinians" were the cause of the current danger to a peace initiative that he began with a surprise visit to Jerusalem seven weeks ago.

Israeli Defense Minister Gen. Moshe Dayan had flown home earlier today for consultations with his government.

Mr. Sadat said that a report in the Jerusalem Post indicating that he was ready to accept an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in stages was misleading. "I said

that the settlements could be the last phase of the withdrawal, but nothing more," Mr. Sadat said.

"Our land is sacred," he declared, stressing that he did not mean to imply he was softening Egyptian demands the settlements be folded.

Asked to comment on reports of partial agreement by the two

sides on an issue of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's recent peace plan, Mr. Sadat said: "Believe me, I do not remember all the 26 or 27 points of the Israeli plan. Naturally in any negotiations there are points of agreement and points of disagreement."

But he made it clear the two main issues—Israeli withdrawal

and Palestinian self-determination—remained unresolved.

Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Callaghan, who was expected to report on the results of the talks in Aswan to President Carter on returning to London later today, was not serving as a mediator in the Egyptian-Israeli move for peace, but simply as "a friend of both sides."

Despite the deadlock in the Cairo talks, military officials said there had been general agreement on the principle of dividing the Sinai into three zones under an eventual peace accord.

Before his departure from Cairo and on his return to Tel Aviv, Gen. Weizman said "problems" and a "serious gap" existed between the Egyptian and Israeli positions.

But Gen. Weizman confirmed that the two countries agreed on dividing the Sinai into a demilitarized zone, a buffer zone possibly manned by UN peace-keeping forces, and a zone which the Egyptian Army will go back to.

The sources said the agreement was "not a major achievement," although it marked a moderate Israeli concession. Previously, the Israelis insisted, publicly at least, that Egyptian troops should not advance from their present positions west of the Mitla and Gidi passes.

Under the 1975 military disengagement agreement, the Egyptian and Israeli armies in Sinai are separated by a buffer zone manned by UN troops and in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## 'A Lot of Names' Said Given By Park to U.S. Investigators

SEOUL, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Millionaire businessman Tongson Park has given U.S. investigators "a lot of names" of U.S. congressmen and senators linked to the Korean payoff scandal, a congressman who attended the first interrogation sessions said today.

Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., said he felt "disgrace" at hearing about the conduct of ranking U.S. officials as he sat in on the questioning of the 42-year-old rice dealer.

"We recovered a lot of territory, a lot of names," Rep. Caputo said at the end of today's three-hour afternoon session. "And Mr. Park had answers for all of them—different answers for different people."

Rep. Caputo said he did not know how truthful Mr. Park had been.

"But I will say that there were an awful lot of people mention-

ed as having received things of substantial value from Mr. Park," said the member of the House Ethics Committee, which, independently of the U.S. Justice Department's probe here, is also investigating the scandal.

Large Amounts

"Members of Congress, members of the Senate... Some very substantial amounts of money, meaningful amounts of money. There were some who he denied having any relationship with," Rep. Caputo said.

The congressman, who attended both the morning and afternoon interrogation sessions, said that Justice Department prosecutors Paul Michel and John Kotely were pushing the questioning at a swift pace.

"I think this was a survey today," Rep. Caputo said. "The plan of interrogation is to cover rough-

## U.S. 'Blackmail' Is Seen by Reds In Italian Crisis

ROME, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The Italian Communist party condemned the United States today for what it termed "blackmail" interference in Italian affairs but said that such U.S. "blackmail" could only win more votes for the party.

At the Chigi Palace, Premier Giulio Andreotti conferred with his Cabinet in what was expected to be its last session before the collapse of his 17-month-old minority Christian Democratic government. Leaders of the Communists, Socialists and two other parties seeking to bring down the government are planning to meet Mr. Andreotti tomorrow to formally ask him to resign.

In a surprise move, Mr. Andreotti named new heads of Italy's three civilian and military secret service and counterintelligence departments. The appointments stunned political observers, who noted that Mr. Andreotti is expected to hand his resignation to President Giovanni Leone on Monday.

The Communist party, which has kept Mr. Andreotti in power with indirect support, decided to topple the Andreotti government after the Christian Democrats rejected its efforts to win a share of government power.

The Christian Democratic stand was followed yesterday by a U.S. State Department statement expressing strong opposition to Communist participation in the Italian government.

The State Department today issued an additional note in answer to questions on why the administration believes the Italian Communist party does "not share democratic values and interests," as yesterday's policy statement asserted.

"There are many indications, among which are the party's undemocratic internal procedures, its belief that Soviet-style state socialism is better than Western systems, and the behavior of other Communist parties once in power."

Leninist Allegiance

"If you want to see what the PCI believes in," said the note issued by the department's press office, "you might consult the recent interview in Corriere della Sera by party President Luigi Longo, which reaffirmed the Leninist allegiance of the party."

Yesterday's Washington declaration caused an uproar among Italy's leftists and substantial embarrassment to the faltering Christian Democrats.

"This interference by the Americans is inadmissible," Communist party Politburo member Giancarlo Pajetta said. "This American hope of seeing a diminution of Communist influence is even grotesque."

"It was this kind of threat and intervening blackmail that contributed to the Communist party's winning the faith of 34 per cent of the Italian electorate," Mr. Pajetta said, referring to the 1976 elections. "Percentage-wise, this is higher than the little more than 25 per cent of American citizens who voted for Jimmy Carter."

But even more serious is the suspicion that, after the statements on the French trip which gave rise to scorn and protest from public opinion in that country, the Americans could still wish to slap the Italians—obviously considering it a country which doesn't have the right to be sensitive about its independence," Mr. Pajetta said.

"We, who are against any limited sovereignty, protest," he said.

The Christian Democrats themselves greeted the State Department declaration with embarrassment and a certain coldness.

"There are things that have never been a help to us in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Giancarlo Pajetta

## Major Gains Seen in Talks In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 13 (AP)—Rhodesian whites are to be given 28 seats in a proposed 100-member Parliament dominated by blacks as part of a compromise formula reached among participants in talks here this week, the newspaper Rhodesia Herald reported today.

The independent newspaper described agreement between black and white leaders on the point of white representation in the legislature as a "breakthrough."

The negotiators are expected to resume on Monday formal plenary settlement discussions, which were recessed last week to enable delegation leaders to overcome the deadlock.

The talks had been stalled over Prime Minister Ian Smith's demand that one-third of the seats be reserved for whites under a new majority-rule constitution being worked out at the talks.

Initial Offer

The black leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—initially agreed to offer only one-fifth of the seats.

But they did agree in principle to Mr. Smith's demand for a blocking mechanism, or veto, in Parliament against the removal of the safeguards for whites that Mr. Smith is seeking in the new constitution.

Mr. Smith himself has agreed in principle to one-man, one-vote elections leading to black majority rule in return for ironclad constitutional guarantees for the whites.

The compromise formula reached in five rounds of informal sessions ending yesterday provides the whites with 28 per cent of the seats and a veto against changes to constitutional clauses, black and white sources said.

Time Is Issue

The resumed formal talks Monday are expected to focus on the length of time that safeguards for white rights should remain in the Constitution, the Rhodesia Herald reported.

Mr. Smith is expected to ask for at least the life of two parliamentary sessions or eight years—whichever is longer, the newspaper said.

Without this condition, the newspaper said, a black government could call a snap election immediately after independence and—with electoral backing—remove the safeguards.

## Brazil Accepts Tighter A-Curbs

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—Brazil has agreed to demands by the Netherlands, West Germany and Britain for tighter nuclear safeguards over an international deal in which its uranium will be enriched here in the 1980s, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said today.

The three countries, partners in the enrichment project, agreed to make a joint approach to Brazil because of Dutch concern about the risk of the uranium being used to make nuclear weapons.

The Foreign Ministry said details of the safeguards arrangement would be announced later.

## Outlook for the Reform in U.S. Taxation of Its Overseas Citizens

By Robert Sine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The question of how to tax U.S. citizens working abroad will probably be settled this year, and although the details remain unclear the broad outlines of the reform are beginning to take shape.

At the second session of the 95th Congress, most indicators point to a phaseout of the current exclusion of some income and its replacement with a series of special deductions. There also are signs that Congress will delay further the implementation of the 1976 Tax Reform Act's Section 911—on foreign-source income—until the revised law takes effect.

Such a delay was voted by the House last year but never reached the Senate floor. Recently, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that his panel is scheduled to set on

### Special Deductions Are Seen Likely to Replace Fixed Exemption

another delay measure soon after Congress returns on Jan. 24, with permanent revisions of Section 911 to be worked out later in the year. A Senate Finance Committee source said that a companion measure to the House bill would probably get quick approval both by his committee and by the Senate.

During the last year, a general agreement developed in Congress that the foreign-income provisions of the tax-reform law would have a strongly adverse effect on U.S. companies and citizens overseas and would exacerbate this country's problems with its trade and payments imbalances.

A variety of circumstances—including the complexity of the issue, the number of other major proposals facing Congress and the administration's failure to put forward a

tax-reform program as scheduled—delayed attempts to deal with the Section 911 problem until late in the year.

By that time, the House and the Senate were mired in debate over energy and Social Security bills and the 911 issue was put off.

As Congress again prepares to confront the problems of how to tax U.S. citizens working abroad, it appears to have a choice of four approaches, if any:

Return to the version of Section 911 that was in effect before the tax reform was begun.

Vote to effect the Reform Act provisions that reduce the income exclusion from \$30,000 (\$25,000 for Americans working overseas more than three years) to \$15,000; tax earnings in excess of the excluded amount

at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made; make foreign taxes paid on the excluded amount ineligible for deduction in computing an individual's U.S. income taxes.

Adopt legislation along the lines proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and accepted late last year by the Senate Finance Committee. It would replace the 911 exclusion with special deductions for housing, education and cost-of-living rates.

Accept something similar to a tentative Treasury Department proposal that would give taxpayers overseas a choice between a \$15,000 exclusion or special deductions for housing and education.

Of those four options, the first is the least likely to be adopted. Conversations with

members of Congress and Capitol Hill staffers during the last year turned up virtually no support for such action.

A bill to repeal the 911 provisions of the reform law was introduced a year ago by Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Ola. It died, unsupported, in committee and the idea was never brought up again. No similar measure was introduced in the House.

The second option, allowing the 1976 act's language to stand unchanged, also is unlikely. There is a growing consensus on the Hill, which by all indications includes a majority of both houses, that the provisions of the tax reform bill are too harsh and must be revised. This sentiment is reflected by the overwhelming vote for a delay in those provisions in the House and in the Senate Finance Committee as well as

in private conversations with congressmen and staff members.

But despite strong support for revision of the 1976 law, the option could be adopted by default. To take any of the other courses open to it, legislation must be passed by the Congress and signed by the President. But the 1976 law's language would be kept in effect if Congress did not act. This is what happened in the Senate to the bill to delay the reform provisions late last year.

While the chances of further action on the matter are considered small, since Congress is expected to begin work on the legislation early in the term with ample time to iron out differences, such a possibility of implementation by default does exist.

Since the chances for either of the first two options appear remote, it is considered likely (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Spain Chamber Kills Anti-Execution Bill

MADRID, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected by a vote of 133 to 128 a proposal to abolish the death penalty. Eleven deputies abstained.

Last month, the Senate also rejected a similar proposal from a group of independent Socialist senators. The death penalty was abolished by the republic. But it was restored after the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco won the 1936-39 civil war.



The Polisario Front said that its forces had killed at least 94 Moroccan troops and wounded more than 100 since the start of the year.







## The Year's First Lessons

The most tiresome cliché of the political season is the hearty comment that President Carter learns quickly. It's like saying that a pitcher going into the third game of the World Series is showing a knack for picking up the rules of the game. But it leads to a more interesting question: What should he have learned from the rough passages of the past year—and what should Congress and the country have learned? Since it's always helpful to stick to specific cases, let's consider the education aspects of the major failure of Mr. Carter's first year in office, the unbroken impasse over the energy bill.

In retrospect it clearly seems a mistake to have introduced one gigantic energy bill as the comprehensive solution. Mr. Carter likes comprehensive solutions; his mind inclines toward them. It seemed a good idea at the time, and this newspaper joined in the applause at his courage in taking up all of the energy issues together. That strategy might have worked several years ago, in the initial anxiety over the oil embargo. But the atmosphere has changed. Mr. Carter owes his election to the strong current of public skepticism regarding vast presidential initiatives and, in general, federal claims of competence. Ironically the President is, you might say, the victim of the attitudes that brought him to power.

Because the energy plan started through Congress as one bill, nothing can be settled until everything is settled. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., is holding up the crucial energy taxes until there's an agreement on gas pricing. The House conferees are holding up everything else, including the noncontroversial conservation and utility-rate provisions, until the taxes are worked out. Presumably a bill will eventually be passed, with the usual complicated compromises. At his press conference Thursday, Mr. Carter called it his first priority this year. But it will take effect later than the administration had hoped, and in a greatly diluted form. Will Mr. Carter have another opportunity to get major energy legislation before the 1980 election? Probably not, unless there is some major convulsion threatening the flow of oil from abroad. Having got the bill that he called comprehensive, the President will have great difficulty getting Congress to go back into those trenches. Energy, incidentally, is hardly the only subject in which the passion for comprehensive bills is turning into a political liability. The comprehensive tax-reform bill

was to have been introduced in October, but it hasn't appeared and probably never will. The comprehensive welfare-reform bill is now mired down in endless hearings, and its prospects are dim.

The second lesson of the energy debacle—and the more important one—goes to the nature of political leadership. The central reason for the impasse on the bill is that most Americans still don't understand why it is necessary or even useful to do all of those hard and expensive things. Mr. Carter launched the bill last spring with two rain-hail-and-thunder speeches declaring—correctly, in our view—that it was the most urgent business confronting this country. Then he turned to other things and for five months hardly touched the subject. Mr. Carter thinks that virtue and reason speak for themselves. That is a risky assumption for anyone to make, but particularly for a president.

In the fall, he returned to energy with a couple of brief but vehement attacks on the oil companies. Then came a television address that was restrained and conciliatory to the point of being soporific. The effect was apparently to fortify the widespread impression that the crisis must have been the oil companies' fault and that, anyway, it seems to have gotten less compelling. That impression is profoundly wrong, but Mr. Carter has never found a way to explain to voters precisely why it is wrong. When voters do not see the reason for a new tax—there were four of them in the original energy bill—Congress finds it inadvisable to act quickly.

Mr. Carter's loss of initiative is not, in this case, Congress's gain. The long war of attrition through the Senate and now through the House-Senate conference has not visibly helped any of the reputations at the Capitol. Viewed from a distance, the picture is dominated by lobbyists, ideological zealots and every kind of parochial interest. That gives Congress its own interest in getting a bill passed, but not necessarily a bill that looks much like Mr. Carter's.

Next Friday, Mr. Carter will begin his second year in office. The record so far is a respectable one, notable for good intentions and a steady spirit. But the year is not ending with the kind of achievement for which he had hoped. The reasons for that shortfall do not seem to us to lie beyond comprehension—or beyond remedy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Stuck on the Horn

The Russians are behaving cynically in the Horn of Africa and, by so doing, undercutting the interests of Africa, the United States and, finally, themselves. At first, eyeing a Red Sea base, they gorged Somalia on more than a billion dollars' worth of arms and thus emboldened the Somalis to sponsor the "liberation" of the Somali-people Oga-den region of Ethiopia. Many Africans were alarmed to see Moscow seeking a base and promoting an invasion. Armed attack, most Africans agree, is no way to redress the ethnic grievances arising from the arbitrariness of colonial borders.

Now the Russians are looking again for a Red Sea base and political influence—in Ethiopia. Again they have supplied more than a billion dollars in arms, plus hundreds of Soviet advisers and even more Cubans. Not only are Africans alarmed at this expansion of the foreign Communist presence; they and others also suspect that when, as expected, Communist-backed Ethiopian forces clear the Somalis from the Ogaden, the Ethiopians will keep going into Somalia. Jimmy Carter voiced keen alarm about these developments Thursday. He all but conceded that his effort to encourage great-power restraint in Africa, in order to let Africans solve African problems, had not induced parallel Soviet restraint. The Somalis, he suggested, should rapidly open negotiations. Yet it seems that the Somalis would

wish negotiations only if Ethiopia would consider self-determination for Somali tribesmen in the Ogaden. This the Ethiopians are unlikely to do, least of all when they are preparing a massive counteroffensive. Most members of the Organization of African Unity may deplore the Communist presence, but since that presence serves a government that so far is only trying to regain control over its own territory, the OAU is mute.

Through 1977 the Carter administration in effect gave Cuba the choice of tapering off its African activities or losing the opportunity to improve direct ties. Cuba chose Africa, and the improvement of Cuban-American relations is now in the freeze. But the Russians have far more at stake in their relationship with Washington. Ethiopia is heating up fast as a political issue in the United States. Increasingly, Mr. Carter will face demands to do something about this latest Soviet-Cuban power play. The Ethiopian question is bound to complicate his relations with Congress across the whole spectrum of détente issues, including those in which the Russians have a high interest. We don't like the idea of holding SALT hostage to Ethiopia, but the Russians should know that, as a practical matter, this is the way things are likely to move unless they apply restraint. Washington may be stuck on the Horn. Moscow is, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Lynx Are Watching

By Egyptian wish, the question of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai is to be dealt with in the defense ministers' group rather than, as Israel would have preferred, by the foreign ministers. It is clear from these arrangements that President Sadat wishes to test out the ground over the Sinai settlements question before proceeding to weightier matters such as the West Bank and the Palestinians.

In this Mr. Sadat's instinct is surely right. The Sinai is the most direct bilateral issue between the two countries and in many ways the most straightforward. If it cannot be settled, nothing will be. It is a pity that

the question of the Israeli settlements... has in recent days become the subject of loud rhetoric on both sides. Mr. Begin has said the settlements must stay under Israeli protection. Mr. Sadat that they should be demolished. Mr. Begin has his troubled coalition to consider. Mr. Sadat the Arab world in general, watching lynx-like for signs of "capitulation." Despite these noises off, there is no reason to think agreement will not be reached eventually, if the will to do so is there, which it probably is. It all boils down to providing enough security for Israel during the first tricky year or so, before real confidence can take root. That should not be impossible.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 14, 1903

PARIS—In conformity with the recent decision to take steps to restrain the development of pornography in certain illustrated papers, the Minister of Justice has sent round a circular to all the Procureurs-Generaux, informing them that they must have warnings sent to all shopkeepers who display for sale in their shops or kiosks pictures which are liable to prosecution for obscenity.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1928

NEW YORK—Notwithstanding his remark made in England some time ago that broadcasting is an enemy to good music, Sir Thomas Beecham, noted composer and orchestra conductor, last night presided with his baton at a concert of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, which was broadcast. He spoke briefly after the concert and praised the work of the musicians. He, himself, was praised by the critics.



## Bill Miller Checks In

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The newly appointed chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, C. William Miller Jr., has been in Washington this week wondering how he got here and where he's going in '78. A lot of other people are wondering the same, but he seems unusually relaxed.

He asked Vice-President Mondale how he happened to be chosen for this critical job, but Fritz didn't tell him. He asked Arthur Burns to stay on the board of the Fed, but he didn't get an answer to that either. Sen. Frank Lautenberg, who nominated Miller as the financial "rookie" of the year, and Miller said the senator had a point, but he'd see him later.

First personal impressions of new appointees are important in this town, and Miller has made a good first impression. He wondered when he was appointed whether he should talk to the reporters before he was confirmed by the Senate, but decided to hell with it, and has been available and prudently responsive to everybody's questions ever since.

**Usual Treatment**

So Miller is now getting the usual treatment: A lot of publicity; a lot of questions he can't possibly answer about how to stamp out inflation and unemployment; increase the money supply and keep interest rates down, solve the energy crisis, and get on with the White House, the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Congress.

Meanwhile, he's trying to figure out a few incidental personal matters such as how to get confirmed without having to sell all his Textron stock, whether to sell his house in Providence, and where, if he's confirmed, he will sleep at night in Washington.

I found him at the Hay Adams Hotel across from the White House, and, in response to questions, he made the following points:

• He didn't see any big difference between his approach to "this job" and Burns's approach. On most of the major decisions Burns had made, he said he'd probably have come out about the same. He didn't say where he might have disagreed.

### Decline of Dollar

• He was concerned about the decline of the dollar in relation to the Japanese yen, the West German mark, and other major world currencies, and was glad that the Fed and the Treasury had agreed to support the dollar. A deflated dollar, he insisted, might help sell U.S. products abroad, but overall, it was bad business and bad psychology. It was difficult enough to pay \$45 billion a year for foreign oil, but what if the oil-producing countries raised their prices to stay equal to the decline of the value of the dollar?

• Miller also understood the need for emergency measures to prohibit the importation of steel below fair market prices in this country, but these were, he said, "Band-Aids" to deal with industrial and human problems in unemployment areas like Youngstown, Ohio. The problem was to give the U.S. companies an equal chance by tax incentives to modernize their plants so that they could compete on a fair basis with the other major industrial countries.

• He didn't think we should play the "numbers game" with the unemployment figures. He was very optimistic about this in the long run. Even with the

startling increase of women coming into the labor market, he said, we were producing enough jobs every year to hold our own in the short run. And in the long run, he felt, the population bulge of the postwar baby boom was leveling off, and even the family revolution, with both parents working, could be absorbed in the 1980s if the economy kept expanding.

This, at least, is how I heard Miller. He clearly is not a typical world banker, or professional economist, or academic theoretician, or even high-business pragmatist out of the Textron or any other multinational corporation.

### First Impressions

On the first impressions he has made here, he is a combination of all these and, in a way, it is not surprising that Carter chose him. He is of Jimmy Carter's generation and background.

He was born in Sapulpa, Okla., 52 years ago, and moved in the oil-boom days to Broken Arrow, where his father ran a furniture store, and was fire chief and justice of the peace. He went into the Coast Guard, and graduated from its academy in New London, Conn. Not so different from Jimmy Carter's experience in Plains, Ga., and the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., after the last World War, Miller

served for a year in Shanghai, married a Russian émigré, graduated at the top of his class at the University of California Law School in Berkeley, came East into the prestigious law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, and then entered, and eventually became chief executive officer of, Textron.

Miller has been in and out of Washington on special assignments for President Kennedy and Johnson just enough not to be intimidated by the place, and he is clearly not intimidated now. His attitude is that he didn't ask to be invited here, but is pleased and will do the best he can if they want him. If they don't, home holds no terrors for him.

With this confident but modest approach, Miller has made a good stand. He is a feisty little guy, with a boyish grin and a broken nose, and that spontaneous, optimistic American attitude that trouble is inevitable but everything is possible. He will have his troubles at the Fed, like Arthur Burns and Bill Martin before him, but the guess here is that somehow he will get along with the Treasury, the Congress and the business community. Maybe this is expecting too much on the basis of first impressions, but at least he has made a good beginning.

## Japanese Controversy on 'Right' to Sunshine

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO.—Japanese cities are implementing ordinances that legally define how much sunshine people are entitled to. Officials say that, as far as they know, it is the first time anything of this kind has been attempted anywhere.

In Tokyo, the basic guidelines were framed by the city government last year, followed by public meetings at the ward level to acquaint citizens with the guidelines and hear their views.

With some probable modifications resulting from the public discussions, the ordinances will spell out how many hours of sunshine per day Tokyoites are entitled to in their areas of residence. Target date for implementation of the Tokyo ordinances is June. In at least a dozen other cities, including Osaka, sunshine ordinances have already been passed.

Do people have a "right" to sunshine? Yes, insist Japanese urbanites. Increasing numbers of whom are finding their once sunny homes cast in the shadow of new high-rise buildings.

To a great extent, the origin of the problem is the inadequacy of Japan's zoning laws. In Tokyo, for example, there was an excellent opportunity to create broad boulevards and a sound zoning system after World War II when the capital lay in ruins. But the city was allowed to rebuild along its former lines, with commercial and residential properties overlapping in a disorganized patchwork. Since then, the controversy has been compounded on the one hand by the skyrocketing cost of land, which makes builders build as high as possible, and on the other by the growing voice of environmentalists, who maintain sunshine is an essential part of a minimum standard of living.

Japan's high-economic-growth period triggered such a flood of protests by residents whose sunshine was threatened that the Diet, in November, 1976, approved changes in building laws aimed at assuring Japanese a basic minimum of sun. Having enacted this assurance into law (although lawmakers were careful to point out they were not granting it as a constitutional right), it was left to local authorities to draw up ordinances to meet local situations.

**Complex Formulas**

The draft guidelines for Tokyo's Minato Ward, for example, specifies that in certain residential areas, a new building—those already constructed are exempted—may not cast a shadow for more than three hours a day up to a point 10 meters from the boundary of the property on which it will stand, and for no more than two hours beyond the 10-meter line. In other, less-residential areas, the formula is 4 hours and 2 1/2 hours. In still other areas, 5 and 3 hours. The formulas are complex.

Nobody really expects that the new ordinances will resolve the sunshine controversy. But local officials hope that the rules will at least ease their tremendous work load as mediators in disputes between builders and affected residents.

As things stand now, a builder who plans to put up a structure four or more stories high is "encouraged" by local authorities to obtain the signatures—in effect, approval—of residents in the immediate area before a building permit is issued. This "encouragement" is similar to the extralegal "administrative guidance" by which the government regulates corporate activities.

## Joe Brady From Helsinki:

What is being questioned is the assumption that Finland international stability depends on one man.

HELSINKI.—Urho Kekkonen looks impressive. He has been in office since 1956 and, at the age of 77, he still moves with the coordination and composure that is common to some statesmen and most athletes. Everyone in Finland knows that he was once the country's top high jumper and practices what he preaches about daily fitness exercises. Addressing a political meeting or a television audience, the body-language is shed and he delivers his lines in the circumspect monotone that often goes with the firm's rich, complicated tongue.

In a way he is the complete man: a combination of athleticism, intellect, success. But now a growing number of people are wondering whether the indulgence of his long preeminence in Finnish politics has aroused skepticism about the coming presidential election.

On paper, Mr. Kekkonen has a strong electoral case. He has the official backing of all the important political parties, ranging from the Conservatives to the Communists, an amalgam that controls more than 80 per cent of the parliamentary seats.

Not that he is the only candidate for the presidency. The election is being contested by four other men whose credibility as presidential material has, however, never been taken seriously. Alongside Mr. Kekkonen, they come on as eccentrics, and together they seem unlikely to capture more than 7 per cent of the vote.

An opinion poll predicted that 82 per cent of the electorate would vote on Sunday and Monday to elect the 300-member electoral college that, in turn, will elect a president about a month later. More recent indicators, such as the in-absentia vote by Finns abroad, suggest that the turnout may be considerably lower.

Party secretaries may indeed be worried, since the election is being presented as a gauge of popular support for the parties themselves. A government will, in fact, be formed after the presidential election, even though the composition of the 200-seat parliament will not be changed. There has been conjecture that the Conservatives, after nearly 11 years in opposition, may once again be deemed acceptable coalition partners, although the country's biggest party, the Social Democrats, regard the Conservatives in strict class terms—a reactionary body catering mainly to the interests of employers.

In foreign-policy terms the Conservatives are clean. After all, they are backing Mr. Kekkonen, too, in an election which he himself has likened to a vote of confidence concerning the foreign-policy direction that he has virtually canonized. So the political cohorts are unshakable in their support for Mr. Kekkonen.

But it is the mixings of others—in the media at home and abroad and among the Finnish public—that give this election its special flavor. In an open, democratic society, Mr. Kekkonen finds himself with no real

opposition. The question of whether Finland should try it with Mr. Kekkonen at the helm has not arisen if the presidential campaign had not been turned into a one-horse race. The appearance has been given to this viable, mature, sovereign state is only able to produce single, viable, mature potent leader.

Mr. Kekkonen's preeminence underscored by his personal management of Finland's foreign relations—the crucial sector in which the head of state or government takes primacy in the conduct of foreign affairs. It is what is being questioned in Finland is the assumption that the country's international stability depends on the dynamism of a man. Mr. Kekkonen has undeniably been instrumental in stabilizing relations with the Soviet Union and the country, and large is grateful to him for that.

Another of Mr. Kekkonen's foremost ambitions has been to oversee an integration of Finland's fragmented, sectarian political life. And this has been achieved insofar as Social Democrats, Centrists, Communists and Liberals now are in the same government and are backing the same presidential candidate.

Some politicians here do not think this exercise of interparty cooperation in the 1970s will make the transition easier. Mr. Kekkonen is no longer able to take the tiller in his domestic and foreign affairs. It is not the democratic organs, risking the danger of a strongman, when political leaders formal accept that the talent of one individual is indispensable for the secure development of a modern, prosperous Scandinavian country. If there is a low turnout at the polls, it will be an indication that the people are impatient for either a change at the top or, at least, a wider choice concerning who to be their national leader. They have not had a real opportunity at either since 1956.

It is a low turnout at the polls, it will be an indication that the people are impatient for either a change at the top or, at least, a wider choice concerning who to be their national leader. They have not had a real opportunity at either since 1956.



Urho Kekkonen

## Japanese Controversy on 'Right' to Sunshine

By Ken Ishii

area over which the proposed building will cast a shadow during the winter equinox—the shortest day of the year—and negotiates with neighborhood residents on how much they should be paid for their loss of sun. If all goes smoothly, they are paid in exchange for signatures.

**Waiting List**

But more often than not, negotiations reach an impasse. Sometimes the sunshine payments are turned down as too small. Sometimes residents seek to have the proposed building's height reduced rather than accept money. Emotions frequently run high. And local government offices are called on to act as go-between. All of Tokyo's 23 ward offices maintain fully staffed sections that specialize in such disputes, and the waiting list is usually long.

How much then is, say, an hour of sunshine worth? The amount varies, depending on the pressure the builder is under to get construction started and the negotiating skill of the residents or their lawyer. Figures range from about 300,000 to 600,000 yen (about \$1,550 to \$2,900) or more. At 500,000 yen, a resident losing four hours of sun can expect to collect 2 million yen (of which 600,000 yen is tax deductible).

Loss of sun itself is not the only factor. Payments made by the Ministry of Construction to residents losing sunlight from the construction of elevated highways have also taken into account compensation for extra heating and electricity, and even clothes-drying expenses because the residents were not able to dry their laundry in the sun.

While fixing the number of hours of shadow a building may cast, the new ordinances will not spell out how much sunshine is worth. Most Japanese city dwellers consider it priceless.

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**FACE MAKER**—Woodcarver Heinrich Stoll is busy carving masks for use in the upcoming carnival parades in the area of Rothaus, West Germany. It takes him a day to carve one mask of linden wood. It was not recorded who his models are.

### Power Struggle Indicated

## Chinese Leaders Attacked in Army Paper

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 13 (UPI).—China's leading army newspaper has launched an unprecedented attack on "slippery" and "windblown" leaders, indicating that powerful military officers are deeply dissatisfied with the results of a 15-month-old political purge.

In two articles, longer and more vehement than anything published on the subject since the death of Mao Tse-tung, the Liberation Army Daily has criticized leaders who have managed to survive politically in the last several years by adhering to wide changes in government policy. The articles are the strongest evidence in months that Chairman Hua Guofeng is struggling to hold together a faction-ridden party leadership.

"The main features of those who follow the wind, are steering the boat according to which way the wind blows and the advocacy of opportunism," said a Jan. 4 Liberation Army Daily article that has just reached here. "Their color changes when they hear the wind, and they sell their soul at a discount. Speculation has become their habit, and they treat any woman who gives them milk as their mother."

No One Identified  
The articles do not identify any current leaders, but they appear to be aimed as high as the ruling Communist party Politburo, and particularly at leaders such as Peking Mayor Wu Teh and Peking Army commander Chen Hai-ten. Both men seemed to ally themselves with a dogmatic Maoist faction in Peking in 1976, then quickly declared allegiance to a more pragmatic faction that took power after Mao's death late that year.

Their political survival appears to be the key issue threatening

the cohesion of the post-Mao leadership. Its unity is essential if the country is to revive its moribund economy. The army newspaper articles indicate that Chairman Hua has failed to persuade some of his important military backers of the need to spare some high leaders from the ongoing purge of former supporters of dogmatic Maoists, such as Chiang Ching, Mao's widow. Mr. Hua, who has managed to survive the political twists of the last few years, is thought to have protected Mr. Wu, Mr. Chen and others from the anger of party Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and other veteran officials who were pushed into political limbo by Chiang Ching while Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen survived.

The army articles make it clear that they are criticizing people who retain considerable influence in the party. "Such people should feel ashamed in front of the party and revolutionary martyrs," the Jan. 4 article said. "They must not think they have succeeded because they have

gained some initial successes with their speculative transactions."

Mr. Hua has announced that the fifth National People's Congress, China's parliament, will meet this spring. His administration must make some hard decisions on how to divide certain key government posts among various factions before the congress opens. Efforts to secure certain posts for people like Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen may have stimulated the Liberation Army Daily articles. Some analysts here said that the attacks may even be aimed at Yeh Chien-ying, the revered No. 2 party leader, who may be mediating between Mr. Hua and Mr. Teng.

The articles argue for an almost unthinkable end to the traditional Chinese habit of shifting with the political winds. "We must be honest men who speak honest words and do honest deeds," the Jan. 4 article said. Both articles speak in parables and analogies, with no names named.

### Where 60 Tribal Tongues Flourish

## Drive to Adopt Swahili Lagging in Kenya

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Jan. 13.—Three years ago President Jomo Kenyatta remarked casually at the end of a National Day message that Swahili would replace English as the language of the Kenya National Assembly.

There was mild panic as members of parliament bought Swahili dictionaries, but some never mastered the language. As a result, these members have not spoken a word on the floor of the assembly since the decree was issued.

It is a silence that underscores one of the major obstacles confronting African nations, indivi-

dually and collectively. They speak many languages that communication and unification often are impossible. More than 60 languages are spoken in Kenya, for instance.

"The moment we all acquire a national language," the Nairobi Times commented last month, "all suspicion between us will disappear and we will talk, think, act, dress and see like one giant—one big Kenyan."

That, however, will be no small task. There are more than 2,000 ethnic groups or tribes in Africa, each of which in pre-colonial times functioned as mini-states. Each had its own language, culture and identity. Even today many, if not most, seek to preserve that heritage. In many countries tribal loyalties are far more intense than national loyalties.

**Tribal Languages**  
In Kenya, Swahili—properly known as Kiswahili—is the national language and English is the official language. However, the day-to-day language of the majority of Kenyans is one of the many tribal ones.

The government runs an English-language radio station and a Swahili-language radio station, but many Kenyans do not have a firm command of either language. As a result millions do not understand each other, an obstacle to developing national cohesiveness.

The colonization of the continent brought new languages that enabled Africans to communicate with each other as well as with Europe. But the erratic pattern of dividing Africa among the colonial powers did little for linguistic unity.

The French spoken in West Africa and the English in East Africa are as effective as a mountain range in dividing the continent. Largely as a result, transportation, communication and commerce flows north-south in Africa, not East-West.

Gambia, a former British colony, provides an example. Speaking Fula, Tio, Jolof, and other languages, but no one else does for nearly 2,400 kilometers. Aquatorial Guinea speaks Spanish, isolating them from other Africans. Some elderly Ethiopians speak Italian and those in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique speak Portuguese. Cameroon, which was colonized by both the French and British, is the only country in Africa to have two official languages.

Somalia frequently justifies its territorial claim on northern Kenya, eastern Ethiopia and Djibouti by noting that the inhabitants of those regions are all of Somali origin and speak Somali. The Somalis are the most nationalistic people in Africa and the only ones to share a single language.

Since independence, African nations increasingly have realized the importance of developing a common language. But probably the only non-European languages that cross national and tribal borders are Bantu and Swahili. Swahili, spoken in East Africa, was introduced by Arab traders in the 13th century. Although it was a language created for convenience, it is related to Bantu but borrows from both Arabic and English.

As Kenya's national language, Swahili has not won the acceptance the government had hoped for. English is still the language of commerce and higher education and many upper-class Kenyans, especially those schooled in Europe, consider it degrading to speak Swahili.

But the vast majority of rural Kenyans prefer their tribal languages and speak pidgin Swahili as a second tongue. The government does not discourage the use of ethnic languages because it wants to preserve Kenya's heritage.

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### News Analysis

## Cambodia Regime Seen Imperiled

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—A belief in taking hold among Thai and Western analysts here that Vietnam has achieved the original military goal of its massive incursion into Cambodia and reduced Cambodia's forces in the eastern region of that country to virtual impotence.

The goal, according to the analysts, was to counter a mounting succession of Cambodian raids into Vietnam, at many points along their 750-mile border by launching one large-scale strike into Cambodia. This tactic was adopted largely to prove Hanoi's readiness to meet force with force, the analysts said, noting that it was not necessary to prove Vietnam's preponderant military superiority in manpower, equipment and ability to conduct large-scale operations.

The underlying objective of the invasion, in the belief of diplomatic observers, was to convince the Phnom Penh regime of Vietnam's will to use its military capacity and thus persuade Cambodia to negotiate with Vietnam a modus vivendi that would assure Hanoi of a peaceful border and, perhaps, a measure of influence in the Cambodian capital.

However, Cambodia did not accept the heavy Vietnamese hint, refused to transfer the conflict to the diplomatic sphere and, instead, on New Year's Eve, broke diplomatic relations with Vietnam. At the same time, Cambodia began a national and international campaign of violent condemnation of its former ally and called on its population to drive the invaders back.

**Kill Order Heard**  
This campaign, according to the analysts, led to a Vietnamese decision to step up its offensive goal to one of destroying the Cambodian Army units facing it. A Western electronic interception of Vietnamese battlefield communications recorded an order to a unit in the field to stop pursuing territorial gain and concentrate on the main objective—which, according to the order, was to "kill" the Cambodian Army troops.

Cambodia's hard line still does not appear to have changed and, according to Thai sources, the Vietnamese may now be digging in on a line that will, in effect,

move much of the de-facto border westward into Cambodia.

The sources believe that a continuing Vietnamese military presence in heavily populated Cambodian terrain, combined with a clear and understood threat of the invading army's ability to push to any Cambodian area, including Phnom Penh, may achieve for Hanoi a goal well beyond its original political objective.

The new goal would be the overthrow of Cambodia's leadership, whose dominant figure is Premier Pol Pot, the head of the Communist party. The Thai sources believe that his ouster could be achieved from the cumulative effect of the crushing military defeat and the inherent weakness of Cambodia. This weakness, in the Thai analysis, results from Phnom Penh's decision to devastate the social, political and economic fabric of the country in order to build a radically new, Communist Cambodia.

**Internal Problems**  
The wide-scale destruction of Cambodian society and the places in which it lived, mass killings of persons believed not to be attuned to the new Cambodia and a catastrophic shortage of food and all other necessities are assumed to have created an atmosphere in which any change would be welcomed by the population and the present government could not rally the support of its people under pressure.

Battlefield reports received by analysts here are said to show that the Cambodian Army was routed as much by large-scale surrenders and defections as by superior Vietnamese firepower. Thai sources say the evidence suggests that the two Cambodian divisions which faced the invaders have probably been destroyed. The defections, which are also believed to have occurred among great numbers of the civilian population, are presumed here to have facilitated Vietnam's decision to set up civilian Cambodian administrations in districts that its troops have captured. The Phnom Penh radio has accused

Vietnam of setting up such bodies and has said its members were "hooligans" of the old Cambodian regime.

This charge was taken to indicate that Cambodian refugees in Vietnam, who are thought to number at least 100,000, are returning to their country under Vietnamese auspices.

**Retention of Control**  
It also raises the possibility that Vietnam may now be prepared to retain control over the territory that it has wrested from Cambodia, at least until a regime more favorable to Hanoi can be installed in Phnom Penh.

The analysts betray no doubt over the extent of the Vietnamese military success. Thai sources believe that a region roughly delineated by the border on the east the Bassac River on the west and the rubber plantation area of Khek and Mimot on the north are either fully under Vietnamese occupation or within easy reach of the Vietnamese troops now inside Cambodia.

About one-third of the Cambodian Army, estimated at 80,000 men, was said to have been deployed in this region. The bulk is thought to have been eliminated, and no major fighting appears to be taking place.

### Marking 10th Anniversary of 'Prague Spring'

## Letters to Dubcek Reportedly Kept From Him

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Messages from all over the world have been sent to Alexander Dubcek on the 10th anniversary of his appointment as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, a watershed in his country's postwar history, but few of them, if any, have so far been delivered to him, according to information from Bratislava.

Private reports from Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, indicate that police surveillance of Mr. Dubcek, who led Czechoslovakia through a short-lived period of liberalization, the so-called "Prague Spring," has been heightened in recent weeks and that the authorities are setting some leaders.

Mr. Dubcek, 56, has been living in his home under what amounts to a ban since 1970. His last official post was that of ambassador to Turkey. When the government recalled him af-



**STRANGER BEWARE**—Kumba offers a clear hint of hostility to a curious photographer as she cradles her newborn infant at the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago. She is reportedly the first gorilla born in captivity to give birth to a second generation in a zoo.

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## Montana Sen. Lee Metcalf, 66, Championed Liberal Causes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, 66, was found dead yesterday in his apartment in Helena. The cause of death was not given, but he had been in ill health.

Sen. Metcalf, a Democrat and long-time liberal, was found by his son, Jerry Metcalf, a state legislator, according to the Helena police.

The senator was hospitalized last year for several weeks, reportedly for treatment of injuries suffered in World War II. He had announced some months ago that he would not seek a fourth term in the Senate. He first was elected to the Senate in 1960 and his 3d term would have expired next Jan. 3.

Montana Gov. Thomas Judge, a Democrat, had expressed some interest in seeking Sen. Metcalf's seat this year and there is a good chance that he may name himself to serve out the term.

**2 Freshmen Senators**  
The death means that Montana, which until last year had two of the most senior members of the Senate, now will have two freshmen, with John Melcher, also a Democrat. Sen. Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, retired last year and is now ambassador to Japan.

Sen. Metcalf began his political career in 1936 with his election to the Montana State House of Representatives. The next year, he was named state assistant attorney general. In the House and the Senate, Sen. Metcalf was a critic of public utilities and their rate structures. He advocated conservation, aid to education and consumer protection. He was a senior member of

Lee Metcalf

the Senate Energy Committee and of the Senate-House Conference Committee, which is attempting to reach agreement on an energy conservation bill. Sen. Metcalf supported President Carter's position of keeping federal price controls on natural gas, the issue on which the conferees have split.

### Duma Nokwe

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Duma Nokwe, 50, a leading opponent of South Africa's apartheid policies who held a senior post in the exiled African National Congress, has died after a brief illness, ANC officials said today. Mr. Nokwe was the first black to qualify as an attorney in South Africa.

### DEATH NOTICE

**MEMORIAL NOTICE**  
ROBERT D. MURPHY. A memorial mass is being celebrated Jan. 19, 11 a.m., at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 36 Ave. Rocher, Paris 16th, at the request of the American Catholic Association of Paris.

**CLAUDE**, Dorothée de Greenwich, Conn., on January 11, 1978. Wife of Avery Claflin, mother of John C. of Vander, Moore and Mrs. Barbara C. Death. Mass of Christian burial was held January 13 in Greenwich, Ct. Interment in Quincy, Mass.



## Cross-Frontier Commuting For a Fabric Designer

By Rona Dobson

**BRUSSELS (IHT)**—For textile designer Marjatta Metsovaara, stepping into the plane to Helsinki at the Brussels airport is much like taking a local train to work for other commuters. After nearly two decades of plane-hopping to work and back, she is well ahead of the growing trend in Europe for business executives, bureaucrats, teachers, artists and many others who commute across frontiers rather than from suburb to city.

With two textile factories, a showroom and a shop in Helsinki, and a home, husband and children in Antwerp, Marjatta Metsovaara, or Mrs. van Haver, depending on which country she happens to be in, does not feel divided.

"Mainly, it comes down to a matter of organization. And having a husband who is willing to put up with a peripatetic spouse. After all, many women have to accept a husband's frequent absences on business, why not the other way round?"

Albert van Haver is especially understanding, since he owns a textile factory himself in Belgium where his wife has an office in which she designs fabrics and

prints for production in Belgium. "I spend a good deal of time at his factory with him. We certainly don't lead separate lives in spite of our traveling habits," Mrs. van Haver said.

Their home outside Antwerp is a spacious and comfortable Flemish-style house with some antique woodcarvings collected by Mr. van Haver, a large garden and swimming pool for the children and curtains, covers and carpets designed by Metsovaara.

"We have a house on a lake in Finland, too, and in the summer, when I design the new collection for the mill there, the whole family comes along with me for at least three weeks or so. They love it and I can spend as long as necessary on the collection without neglecting them."

When she goes to Helsinki alone during the rest of the year, Mrs. van Haver stays in her apartment in town, immersing herself in work.

"I used to go much more often, now I usually make the trip only about twice a month," she said, "and stay a week or less each time."

The factories are in the countryside outside Helsinki and Mrs. van Haver finds them run very smoothly, thanks largely to an

**Marjatta Metsovaara, Finnish designer, has offices in both Helsinki and Antwerp.**

excellent manager, with employees participating in the general feeling of a family business.

"We have installed the most modern industrial looms available and concentrate on the lines that sell best. I am strictly a designer for industry and have to study



all the problems of large-scale production for export, keep an eye on new developments in technology and keep up with new markets.

"It's fun to experiment, too, try out something a little different like incorporating copper and brass spinners or bits of wood into my material," she said. Special materials are exhibited in Helsinki's main shopping street, which also houses her office and general administration staff.

"The move uptown from my old premises has meant plenty of extra work and headaches, but I'm very pleased now it's done," Mrs. van Haver said.

So effective has her contribution been to the textile industry in Finland that Marjatta Metsovaara was chosen Woman of the Year for 1977. The award meant extra trips to Finland last year for functions and a lot of unsought limelight. But it has been a source of pride to her family, especially her 31-year-old daughter, who is following in the family footsteps. "She's a very gifted girl," Mrs. van Haver said.

"She always wanted to be an artist and now finds she most enjoys working on fabric. Her designs are completely different

from mine, very imaginative and surprising," she said.

An older son and a younger daughter of 11 complete the family.

She visits the Soviet Union often on business, and some of her recent designs reflect the Russian landscape. One fabric print features tiny onion domes inspired by old churches.

"I travel to New York very often as well, mostly to design collections for shops or textile factories or to decorate hotels," she said.

Tastes vary from country to country and from year to year and Mrs. van Haver designs with this in mind. "It's impossible to sit back and weave the same fabric or repeat the same patterns year after year. I suppose that's why I still enjoy being in the business. It's a continual challenge," she said.

"When I am home, I make sure my little girl is happy and doing well, that the house is in order, that they are all eating properly, and organize our social life. When I am in Helsinki, I work furiously, free of all domestic responsibilities. Probably flexibility and a strong constitution would top my list of main ingredients for a satisfying life."

## THEATER IN LONDON

### The Decline of an Irresistible Force

By John Walker

**LONDON, Jan. 13 (IHT)**—Sarah Bernhardt in her last, sad summer days, crippled and a little querulous, still driven by whatever demons possessed her and trying to remember her sensational past, is the subject of John Murrell's small and gentle play, "Memor," at the Ambassadors Theatre.

Stobhan McKenna, who manages to look surprisingly like the portraits of the aging Sarah, is effectively restrained in the role, giving only brief glimpses of the tempests and tantrums and the impassioned, hectic quality that made her the great star she was.

The fires are damped down. But Mrs. McKenna, a great actress herself, need not raise her voice to suggest greatness in others. The play for two characters—Bernhardt and her dithering amanuensis Georges Pitou—is less a biographical excursion, though it is, than an elegy for a vanished age and an extinct species. "We are the last of our kind," Sarah recalls telling the dying Oscar Wilde.

Murrell also explores the relationship of his two characters, the one uninhibited, the other prim, shy and sexually dormant. Pitou, in a delightfully prim performance from Niall Buggy, is forced to act out the characters in Sarah's past, notably her mother and her estranged husband, in an attempt to jog the actress's fading memory so that they may note down her past for another volume of memoirs.

Against a crumpled blue sky (or, rather, a crumpled blue cloth representing a clear sky), the two play out a delicate comedy, a charming memory of the decline of an irresistible force.

At the Duke of York's Theatre, "Spine Chiller" is that rare theatrical experience, an extremely bad play that is rather enjoyable. Most bad plays are painful experiences; it is impossible not to feel sympathy and even embarrassment for the actors, dutifully going "through the motions" and, that, coupled with boredom, is the most depressing experience that art, or entertainment, can offer.

But "Spine Chiller," unlike most plays, is bad on a grandiose scale. It is staggeringly banal and so silly as to be capable of

numbing the mind days afterward. It gives its cast the opportunity to overact in a most melodramatic fashion, so they appear to enjoy what they do. They are also allowed to act the part of bad actors, which seems to come easily to some of them.

Mainly, though, the play inhabits a parallel universe to our own; it has nothing to do with human reality or pain so that it is possible to sit back and enjoy its multiple murders and preposterous people. It is the sort of world most familiar in the Hollywood hokum of the 1930s and 1940s, where even nature behaves like a back writer and produces thunderstorms at moments of melodramatic crisis. Best, apart from some camp detective novels, has written many screenplays for horror films.

"Spine Chiller" is a complex work to describe since it is a thriller about the stage rehearsals of a thriller, although it is not so much a play within a play as a play without a play. We have to imagine that an ambitious young director is reviving a play which was abandoned in rehearsals 10 years before when three of its cast, including its writer-director, were murdered.

For the occasion, he has got together the surviving members of the original cast as well as the daughter of one of the victims, playing her mother's role. Watching the rehearsals is the detective who failed to solve the original case.

It is after this point that "Spine Chiller" begins to lose touch with any reality and the murders be-

gin again. The solution, just before a splendid final curtain line ("Bring down the curtain," spoken with great emotion by Sean Phillips), is such a tangle of absurdity and miscegenation that it would take another act to explicate satisfactorily.

The play may have been intended as a Gothic melodrama. At some point, probably late in the day, the ludicrousness of it all seems to have struck at least some of the cast involved, who shed their knowledge when the opportunity arises, and the result is a high camp imbecility which becomes laughable and thereby enjoyable.

The dialogue is occasionally tinny and Sean Phillips, as a prima donna actress, makes it seem withering even when it is not. Paul Daneman provides a parody of a private eye, the sort who knows a Sam Spide when he sees one and capable of turning "The Big Sleep" into a small yawn.

But there are also signs of cleverness and desperation. The play is set in 1950, for instance, but one snatch of dialogue goes "Will you leave your body to medicine?" "No. To Paul Newman," which is unlikely to have been uttered 28 years ago, when Newman was an unknown 25-year-old actor, five years away from making his first film. Still, consistency, except in absurdity, is not what "Spine Chiller" is about. If there were justice in the theater, the play would have closed at the interval; but it is at least as enjoyable as any other thriller and will probably run as long as "The Mousetrap."

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A selection of films from the 8th International Festival of Short and Documentary Films, held in Lille in December, will be shown Jan. 14 and 15 in the Petite Salle of the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris. The same program of 20 films representing 12 countries will be shown from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to midnight, each day.

An exhibition of the works of the Belgian artist Zorn Walter (1902-1974) is at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Besançon, France, through February, before being shown at the Musée du Château in Monthélard, France, in March and April. It comprises 87 works, including 36 oils and 46 pastels, dating mostly from the last decade of her life.

An exhibition concerning the Ballets Russes of Diaghilev from 1909 to 1929, comprising costumes, stage curtains, sets and models created for the company by Bakst, Braque, Cocteau, Delmas, Derain, Pissarro, and Rouault, will run at the Centre Culturel du Marais in Paris (28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois) until March 17. The show includes loans from seven museums and 45 private collectors.

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## ART MARKET

## 20th-Century Works Wait for Discovery

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Discoveries of a high order are still to be made in the least likely of all categories—Western art of the 20th century.

Such is the message of the current retrospective at the Galerie du Luxembourg covering its last seven years. The gallery was founded in 1968 by two architecture students, Alain Blondel and Yves Plantin, and two young women, Françoise Blondel and Michelle Rocasagella.

Interest was in design and advertising. This background largely explains their success. They did not start as dealers looking for new avenues to explore but as researchers interested in the 20th century.

Their first discovery, which resulted in their first exhibition in 1971—called "Elector Guimard"—is a typical illustration of their approach. Long before he became a dealer, Blondel was interested in art nouveau architecture, to which he devoted a 13-minute movie, "Electorologie," which was awarded a Golden Lion at the Venice Film Festival in 1964.

In the course of later research, Blondel found the factory where the cast-iron models made by Guimard for his houses, Métro entrances and other architectural elements were produced.

Miraculously, most of them had survived, stored in a dark corner, and some 180 were bought by the enthusiastic connoisseurs. They were the feature of their first major exhibition at their old gallery on Rue Saint-Denis.

Public interest was aroused, but commercially the result was less impressive. The French were not and still are not willing to pay high prices for this period, Blondel says.

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs, with no funds to spare, was not in the running, despite the exertions of keeper Yvonne Brun-

hammer, France's leading art historian in the field.

## Houston Institute

Eventually, the pieces were seen by the Houston's friend Dominique de Menil and bought by the Menil Foundation in Houston and exhibited at the Art Institute at Rice University. The major 1976 art nouveau Belgium-France exhibition in Houston was built around this buy, accompanied by a masterly catalogue by Yvonne Brunhammer. The pieces are now back at the Foundation.

Two more Guimard discoveries followed. One was a non-profit-making venture, the discovery of architectural drawings in a forgotten tool shed in the Parc de Saint-Cloud outside Paris. Blondel's lead was a letter which he found in the New York Public Library. In it Guimard, who was giving up his large house, requested permission from the Ministry of Public Works to send his drawings for storage to the park tool shed. The drawings were stored and forgotten for half a century. They are now at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

Then, just a few weeks ago, Blondel saw several cast iron chairs in an antique shop. They were made by Guimard, for his Paris concert hall, which was later demolished in 1905.

## Furniture

From architecture Blondel and Plantin turned to furniture. Their best find was probably that of the art nouveau pieces done by Alsatian-born sculptor François Rupprecht Carabin (1882-1932). Carabin was one of the most gifted sculptors of his generation; his nude women are as good as anything of Jules Dalou or Auguste Rodin. With his surreal vision he would perch them in perilous balance on top of display cabinets or show them straddling a slanting table leg. All told, he produced about 20 such pieces, according to Yvonne Brunhammer's estimate in her



"La Danse" by Raphaël Delorme (1888-1962), an exercise in 1930s neo-classicism.

introduction to the monograph published by the gallery.

At the exhibition they were mixed with terracottas, wax models and wood figurines which they had bought over the years at, among other sales, a Hôtel Drouot auction of December 1968, conducted by René and Claude Boissard.

Characteristically, the gallery quickly sold the small pieces but still owns the most important one—a huge, surrealistic cabinet priced at 600,000 francs.

The gallery's latest trend, has been toward painting. "You discover little in pottery, metal or glass now," Michelle Rocasagella said.

Their most widely publicized exhibition was that of Tamara de Lempicka, a forgotten painter until 1973, when the gallery held the first exhibition of her work since 1941. This mystery figure of the art world of the twenties still eludes those few writers who have attempted to outline her life. Her precise origin—presumably Polish—has a maiden name—perhaps Gorska—since she had a sister living under that name in France—even her birth date—she was exhibiting in Paris by 1923, so it cannot be much later than 1900—are all anybody's guess. She once reportedly confided that she had studied under André Lhote.

## Touches of Cubism

True, touches of cubist perspective can be detected in the backgrounds of the large-size portraits she did for a decade at the height of the art-deco style. But the cinema-poster-like handling of her figures and faces and loud colors result in an anticipation

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## ART IN WASHINGTON

## National Gallery Draws a Gift

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Six figurative bronzes by Alberto Giacometti, examples of the late Swiss artist's "existential" style, have been given by Enid Annenberg Haupt to the National Gallery of Art.

The Giacometti sculptures will be displayed in the Gallery's East Building, which is scheduled to open on June 1. The building was designed, in part, as a magnet for such gifts, and the Haupt donation, which includes a bronze by Henry Moore and a 1954 canvas by Mark Rothko, indicates that the new building already has begun to draw.

Mrs. Haupt was, until 1971, editor and publisher of Seventeen magazine. She is the sister of Walter Annenberg, former ambassador to Britain, who last March withdrew his offer to establish a \$40-million center of art and communications at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Less than two months later, Annenberg and his wife pledged a cash donation of \$2 million to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Although she maintains an apartment in Manhattan, Mrs. Haupt said that she did not consider giving her Giacomettis to either the Metropolitan or the Museum of Modern Art. "I'll tell you why," she said. "Both of those museums have offered to sell me paintings given them by others. The National Gallery, I'm pleased to see, does not sell works of art."

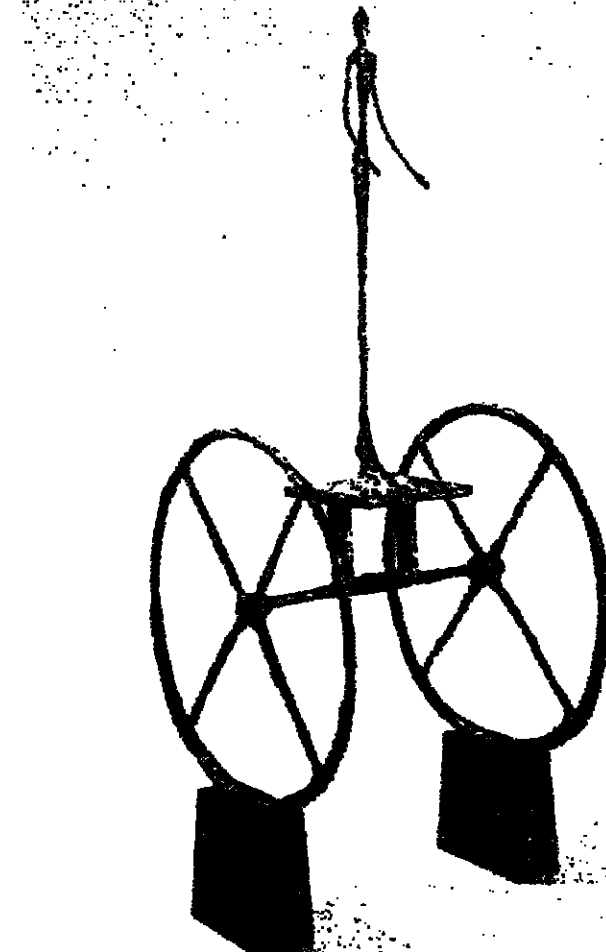
## The Collection

The Haupt Giacomettis include "The Chariot" and "The Forest," both of 1950, "Standing Woman" (1947), "City Square" (1948-49), "Bust of a Woman" (1956) and "Walking Man" (1959), a 6-foot-2-inch bronze. All these works display the attenuated, roughly modeled, oddly lonely figures for which the artist is best known.

Alberto Giacometti (1901-1966) was associated with the surrealists before World War II. The gallery already owns "The Invisible Object (Hands Holding the Void)" of 1934-35, a sculpture from his surrealist period which was bought with funds provided by the late Alisa Mellon Bruce, in 1974.

"The Haupt Giacomettis all are classic pieces," said gallery curator E. A. Carman. "City Square" is probably the most famous. "The Chariot" is, however, the one that I like best."

In addition to the Giacomettis, the Rothko and the Moore, Mrs. Haupt gave the gallery sculptures by Reginald Butler, Ibrahim Ismail, Oscar Schlemmer, and a small version of the well-known



"The Chariot," a bronze by Alberto Giacometti.

"Horse and Rider" by Marino Marini.

Mrs. Haupt, 71, who raises orchids at her Palm Beach, Fla., home, has collected gems as well as art. In 1972, 19 pieces of

her jewelry brought a total of more than \$2 million at auction in New York.

The Washington area has benefited in the past from her generosity. She provided the million dollars with which the American Horticultural Society bought George Washington's old River Farm at Mount Vernon, and in 1967 she gave \$80,000 for two fountains between the Washington Monument and the White House.

"Of all my works of art," she said, "my favorites are my two sketchbooks of Cézanne's. They include 87 drawings. I've discussed them with the National Gallery—I love the gallery madly—but I've not yet decided where my Cézannes will go."

## Music Director Named

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Adam Catehouse, musical director of London's Ballet Rambert since 1974, has been appointed musical director of the Dutch National Ballet, the Ballet Rambert has announced.

## Disney Co. Plans Fla. Expansion

DISNEY, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP).—Walt Disney Productions has unveiled plans for a major addition to its Walt Disney World complex in Florida.

The project, to be called the Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow, "will be devoted to the advancement of international understanding and the solution of the problems of people everywhere through the communication of ideas," the company said in its 1977 annual report.

Disney said that the EPCOT center would have two major areas, future world and world showcase. The company made no estimate of when the new center would be completed.

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## Talks on Export Credits Fail to Reach an Accord

ARIS, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The talks on export credits between the United States and 19 other industrial nations failed to reach an agreement on export credit terms at a meeting in Paris today and further negotiations for next week.

Albert Morieghem, the Belgian chairman of the meeting, said that the February 15 deadline for reaching an agreement is "decisive." Either a new consensus will be reached or the talks will have failed.

Mr. Morieghem said that a number of countries will apply for a new consensus until the next meeting, set for Feb. 20-21 in London.

The talks, which began on Tuesday, centered on whether to update the current "consensus of intent" or simply to renew it.

Conference sources said that the United States, backed by Japan, maintained its previous position, which called for a slight loosening of present credit terms.

Longer maturities, as well as advance notification systems or which members would inform their partners prior to entering into new commitments.

## Dollar Drifts Lower, Lira Off Sharply

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar drifted lower in fairly flat foreign exchange trading today, while the Italian lira fell sharply.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank was noticeably absent from the market.

The Italian lira was featured extremely nervously and thinly. The currency weakened sharply in the afternoon on reports that Premier Giulio Andreotti plans to deliver the resignation of his minority Christian Democrat government to President Giovanni Leone early next week.

Concern about the political situation in Italy has heightened recent days following efforts by Italy's Communist party to participate in the government.

The lira has become particularly weak on the forward market, with increasing involvement by small speculators, dealers and money managers.

The dollar was quoted at a phenomenally wide spread of 872 lire and 882 lire offered. The unit reached a high of 885 offered in intraday dealings.

Elsewhere, long dollar positions, as well as anticipation of further bank support efforts, were red out in afternoon trading.

Intervention failed to materialize as dealers continued to close out dollar positions, especially foreign currencies, turned the market around to cover weekend commitments and prices kept falling away.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar slipped to 2.1188 marks, a 2.1390 mark high yesterday.

U.S. unit edged up slightly against the Swiss franc at 1.9775, up 25 points on the day.

Relation to the French franc, the dollar fell 1.25 centimes to 75 francs. Against the yen, the dollar shed 35 points to 241.10.

terling climbed to \$1.9345 from 188 late yesterday. There were reports of buying of sterling by U.S. interests, which triggered a rise to \$1.9445 earlier.

Italian Payments Show a Surplus of \$2.3 Billion

ROME, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Italy's overall balance of payments swung into strong surplus in 1977, after running a heavy deficit the previous year.

The 1977 surplus was 2,044 billion lire (\$2.3 billion), a sharp turnaround from the deficit of 28 billion lire recorded in 1976.

Italy benefited from record inflows by foreign tourists last year, but the surplus was also helped by the price of a slowdown in the rate of economic growth and a consequent drop in imports.

Meanwhile Italy's net official reserves rose 368 billion lire in December to 16,580 billion lire. At the end of 1976 net official reserves totaled 10,880 billion lire. Currency reserves at end December were 6,830 billion lire, up from 2,740 billion at end December, 1976.

## A Garden of Eden for Those With Money

By Michael Getler

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Jan. 13 (WF).—It is not without reason that this tiny independent principality nestled between Austria and Switzerland has been described as the "financial garden of Eden."

It is probably the ultimate tax haven. It combines the conservatism, political stability, neutrality and strong currency of Switzerland with a unique system of holding companies, trusts and foundations, anonymous ownership, and dedication to secrecy virtually guaranteed to keep even the most persistent foreign tax officers away.

Just in case all else fails, Liechtenstein, like neighboring Switzerland, does not consider evasion of another country's taxes a crime.

The result of this is that within Liechtenstein's 61 square miles are sheltered more so-called "letter-drop" companies than any other acreage in the world. It is officially estimated that at least 25,000 and perhaps as many as 40,000 such companies—basically just a mailing address and a local "representative"—are registered here. Nobody seems to know for sure the exact number.

Some of what goes on here is legal, including efforts to minimize or avoid corporate, income or inheritance tax assessments in scores of foreign countries by taking advantage of the local statutes on liberal laws and tax rates. Some of what goes on is shady, specifically illegal tax evasion to a variety of creative and purposefully complicated forms.

Most of what goes on, however, says one lawyer, is both serious and "good business."

Liechtenstein official Walter Kramm argues that firms and families legally taking advantage of the local statutes create business revenues that otherwise might not be there. "You can cry about tax havens," he says, "but perhaps they are a necessity." He, along with Swiss bankers and some Western businessmen in Europe, say that if the funds did not go through Liechtenstein, they would go to less stable tax havens such as the Bahamas, Panama, or the Cayman Islands, or to European sites such as certain Swiss cantons.

These preferential terms, initially granted under a 12-billion franc credit line, reportedly involve rates of between 7.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent, compared with 7.5 per cent minimum under the consensus agreement.

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## U.S. Money Supply Rises \$4.1 Billion in Latest Week

By Mario A. Milletti

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday that the basic money supply had climbed \$4.1 billion in the latest statement week. It was one of the largest increases in the last year.

The Fed said that currency in circulation plus checking accounts balances, the monetary aggregate known as M-1, had moved up to \$339.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 4 from \$335.7 billion in the previous reporting period.

M-1 is closely watched by economists and money market analysts who are seeking clues to the central bank's future monetary policy. Analysts often conclude that a big increase in the money supply will be followed by tighter monetary policy as the Fed acts to combat inflation.

The gain in M-1 disclosed yesterday, however, had been anticipated by many market participants. As a result, the credit markets clung to most of their earlier gains after the Fed's report was issued late in the afternoon.

The Federal Reserve also reported yesterday that M-2, a broader measure of the national money supply, rose \$5.8 billion in the Jan. 4 reporting period, to \$418.6 billion from \$412.8 billion.

This increase also had been anticipated by many analysts and thus had largely been discounted in advance by the credit markets.

Meanwhile, the longer-run growth in currency and checking accounts, amounting to 7.3 per cent for the year ended Jan. 4, remained unchanged from the prior week. However, the rate remains above the Federal Reserve's target of 6 per cent for the period between the third quarter of 1977 and the third quarter of 1978.

Most short-term interest rates advanced during the week ended yesterday, the Federal Reserve said. The rate on three-month Treasury bills rose to 8.48 per cent from 8.16 per cent, for example, while new offerings of large 90-day certificates of deposit by banks rose to 6.85.

The Fed also reported that commercial and industrial loans at New York City banks declined by \$661 million in the latest week, the largest drop since the same week a year ago. The earlier decline was revised \$273 million.

The declines reflect large, expected drops in bank holdings of bankers' acceptances, which are used in international trade, and are considered money market instruments rather than loans.

Commercial paper outstanding increased by \$1.84 billion.

As in 19 of the last 21 weeks, U.S. government securities held in custody by the Federal Reserve for foreign interests increased. These holdings climbed to \$77.810 billion, an increase of \$820 million.

Japan's Exports Reach a Record

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Japan's certified exports in December totaled \$8.018 billion, a monthly record high—up 22.3 per cent from the year-earlier month.

Exports certified in 1977 also totaled a record high of \$85.822 billion, up 20.4 per cent from \$71.159 billion in 1976, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Meanwhile Japan's wholesale price index in December fell 1.5 per cent from December 1976, due mainly to the steep rise of the yen against the dollar last year, to stand at 105.7 (1975 equals 100).

Industrial Production Rises 4.1% in France

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The French index of industrial production, seasonally-adjusted and excluding the building industry, rose by 4.1 per cent in November to 127 from a revised 122 in October, the Finance Ministry reported today.

November's index, based on 100 equalling 1970, was slightly down from 128 in November 1976, it said.

The increase was essentially due to progress in the energy sector, as well as signs of a recovery in electrical engineering and consumer-related industries.

## West Germany Finds Banker 'Violated' Duty

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ).—The North Rhine-Westphalian state government said today that new investigations have shown that financier Ludwig Poulain "grossly violated his duties" before resigning last month as head of West Germany's third-largest bank.

The Duesseldorf state government therefore regards a financial settlement reached between Mr. Poulain and the board of the state-owned Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale at the time as invalid.

Instead, it will propose his "dismissal without notice," effective from the date of his resignation, an official statement said.

State attorneys had discovered that he received about \$500,000 as a "consultancy fee" from Franz Josef Schmidt, a financial broker arrested in 1976 for his alleged role in the bankruptcy of the Stuttgart Ratio-Bau construction group.

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## Japan, U.S. Sign Pact On Trade Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

able efforts would be continued with a view to further reducing Japan's current account surplus, aiming at equilibrium with deficits accepted if it should occur.

Other parts of the agreement bind the Japanese to eventual parity in trade relations with the world, meaning their markets ultimately are to be as open as those in other countries. It said this was to be done by making deeper future tariff cuts than negotiated formulas provide for.

Surprise Expressed

An informed Japanese source said that he was surprised that his government gave as many concessions to the United States as it did. Premier Takeo Fukuda's administration has been under heavy pressure to avoid making specific commitments to the United States.

The specific trade measures negotiated into the agreement were not surprising and do not represent any major new concessions by Japan.

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- 12 Month - Stock	Sis.	Ch'ge		- 12 Month - Stock	Sis.	Ch'ge		- 12 Month - Stock	Sis.	Ch'ge	
High Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close		3 p.m. Prev. Close		High Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close		3 p.m. Prev. Close		High Low Div in \$ Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close		3 p.m. Prev. Close	

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	German	Swiss	COCOA
Dollar	Mark	Franc	sterling
M. 1948-1949	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1949-1950	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1950-1951	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1951-1952	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
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M. 1970-1971	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1971-1972	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1972-1973	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1973-1974	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1974-1975	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1975-1976	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1976-1977	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1977-1978	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1978-1979	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1979-1980	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1980-1981	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1981-1982	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
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M. 1984-1985	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1985-1986	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1986-1987	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1987-1988	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1988-1989	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1989-1990	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1990-1991	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1991-1992	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1992-1993	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 1993-1994	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
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M. 2001-2002	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2002-2003	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2003-2004	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2004-2005	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2005-2006	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2006-2007	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2007-2008	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	5% 5 1/2%
M. 2008-2009	248-249	1/2-1 1/2	











## loser Is Victor Downhill Ski Despite the Flu

DIABLETS, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Annemarie Proell won the women's downhill ski race today and found her lead in the World Championships. It was Moser's victory in four downhill races this season and her victory, despite weariness and legs from the flu, left her opponents bewildered.

Her victory was her second World Cup downhill, was then two seconds faster than the other women on 130-meter-long track, which had 505 meters and which all of treacherous, technical

time was 1:39.38 and the second place was Evi Mittermeier, 1:40.36, and Irene Thurner, 1:41.00.

Wendelin Fritzsche, ninth, increased her lead in World Cup standings to 98 points against 80 points for second place Hanni Wenzel, who was in today's event.

What about the flu? Moser was asked at the finish. "I certainly got that," she said. "When I was up there at the start, I didn't know if I should

all, my coach told me to myself together. I felt real first but then I picked momentum and everything fine until the last curves. I began getting wobbly

UPI.  
Annemarie  
Moser-Proell  
in the  
downhill.

dig was joined in the leading group by a second Swiss racer, Doris de Agostini, who was 6th. Lisa-Marie Morer didn't take part in the downhill.

### 3 Ski Races Postponed

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—Gale-force winds and mist today halted training for a men's World Cup ski downhill race on the Leukerhorn track here and forced postponement of the event from tomorrow until Sunday.

World Cup rules stipulate that competitors must have two training runs on the track before a downhill event, but the racers have had only one practice session.

Officials said a World Cup slalom race here originally sched-

ed for Sunday has been put off until Monday, and a giant slalom at nearby Adelboden will take place on Tuesday instead of Monday.

Women's World Cup Downhill  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell 1:39.38  
2. Evi Mittermeier 1:40.36  
3. Irene Thurner 1:41.00  
4. Claudia Nelson 1:41.50  
5. Maria-Theres Radu 1:41.58  
6. Doris de Agostini 1:42.10  
7. Erika Mann 1:42.18  
8. Brigitte Haberster 1:42.77  
9. Hanni Wenzel 1:43.83  
10. Monika Rader 1:45.88

Women's World Cup Slalom  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell 58  
2. Hanni Wenzel 59  
3. Lisa-Marie Morer 60  
4. Monika Rader 61  
5. Claudia Nelson 62  
6. Maria-Theres Radu 63  
7. Brigitte Haberster 64  
8. Erika Mann 65  
9. Doris de Agostini 66  
10. Evi Mittermeier 67

## Super Bowl: An American Cultural Phenomenon

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT)—"If Jesus were alive today, he would be at the Super Bowl."

—Norman Vincent Peale

Is it that big? "Football is the sport of the historical moment," says Harry Edwards, professor of sociology at the University of California. "It's the most violent collision sport that really involves strategy, speed and aggressiveness. The Super Bowl is its ultimate conclusion. They hard-sell it from July to January, and it's like plugging into the red, white and blue. It's a corporate landscape."

Lester Hunt, who owns more pieces of the American pie than most people (television, oil wells, a tennis tour and the Kansas City Chiefs), named the Super Bowl and awarded it the Roman numerals. He wants to those words and chuckles. Hunt believes that sports are way out of proportion in American cultural life.

"You know what I've heard?" he says. "I've heard that 800 million Chinese don't care less who wins the Super Bowl."

These things are not mutually exclusive. To paraphrase Randy Newman, who in "Redneck" sings about Lester Maddox, the Super Bowl may be a fool's toy, but it is our fool's toy.

It is an American cultural phenomenon. How is it measured?

The way most people measure most things: in numbers and dollars.

### In Prime Time

Next Sunday's Super Bowl will be televised by CBS, beginning at 6 p.m. (EST), the first time the game will be seen in prime time. More people watch television in January than in any other month, and more people watch television on Sunday night than at any other time. So CBS, in its most optimistic projection, says that 85 million Americans will watch this Super Bowl. Only one news event has been seen by more Americans—Apollo 11, the moon shot. Only one entertainment broadcast has been seen by

more Americans—the final episode of "Roots," televised last January, on a Sunday night.

"The Super Bowl is a perfect combination of news and entertainment," says Jim Kensil, now president of the New York Jets, a man who sat in on the first planning session of the Super Bowl in 1966. "You see, it really doesn't matter how 'Little House on the Prairie' turns out. In the Super Bowl, it matters."

To purchase one minute of television advertising time for this Super Bowl costs \$35,000, the highest such cost in history. "These are probably 500,000 people who watch this game who do not watch any other television program all year," says Bob Wussler, president of CBS Sports.

### Cultural Imperative

An examination of the success of the Super Bowl must take two things into account: the compelling attractiveness of football, and the cultural imperative for watching this particular game. Americans care the Super Bowl as much as they care any event in contemporary culture. In many ways, it is the Mr. America pageant.

Clearly, football is the national sport now. "It's a modern sport; it's aggressive, more dynamic than baseball," says Ephraim Yuchman-Yaar, a visiting Israeli professor of sociology at Columbia University who studies sport and society. "Aggression is the key. People now tend to be passive; they want the product delivered to them obviously, and football delivers it all. It is highly visible and doesn't require too much imagination. It provides a legitimate opportunity for men and women to express their aggressiveness."

It has individual appeal. "It represents our values—hard work, dedication and brutality," says Dr. Thomas Tutko, sports psychologist at San Jose State University. "It says who we are as a nation. It actually enshrines our values."

It has corporate appeal. "Football is the biggest demonstration of American business ever invented," says Marshall McLuhan, the sociologist. "You have your scoreboards, your individual and team statistics, your steady gains and your emergency board meetings in your huddle, eh? The nature of the ag-

gressions and calculations is pure business."

Football has seeped into virtually every element of society's fabric, from the executive (Nixon's "game plan") to the social ("make a pass at him/her"). And, with the advent of "Monday Night Football," removing the game from the parochial "Sunday only" level, the central family unit became sensitized. Hollywood, which doesn't like to take chances, has now produced three big-budget films—"Two Minute Warning," "Black Sunday" and "Semi-Tough"—that feature the Super Bowl.

And there are additional, perhaps more basic reasons why the Super Bowl is so galvanizing a national event: • It is the annual conclusion of the most widely watched, highly structured sport in the country. It must produce a winner—the rules do not permit equality; conceivably, the teams would play ad infinitum to avoid a tie. "We're the kind of people," says Tutko, "who like things decided on one roll of the dice."

• It is presented live. "Other than a hostage situation," says Robert Lipsyte, a former sports columnist, "there isn't much live drama anymore."

• It is a single game. "There's a better chance for the underdog," says Yuchman-Yaar. "It doesn't stretch out like the World Series. It's easier to concentrate attention, technically and psychologically, on a one-shot."

Though the game may be the centerpiece of Super Sunday, the table on which the centerpiece rests becomes progressively larger. Even Pete Rozelle, the National Football League commissioner, says, albeit reluctantly, that the Super Bowl "is probably more of an event than simply a game."

The event has mythic overtones. The name and the use of Roman numerals for annual identification—both given by Hunt—are master strokes of symbolism. Hunt borrowed the numerals from some California sportswriters, who used them for historical reference in discussing past games; the NFL adopted their use in 1971.

He came up with the name quite by accident. His daughter, Sharon, played with a high-compression rubber "super

ball" around the house, and at a planning meeting in 1966, Hunt called the confrontation between the American and National Football Leagues "the super game—you know, the Super Bowl." Everyone present laughed. But by 1968 the name was copyrighted and printed on the tickets.

### Flashes of Brilliance

"In retrospect," says Don Weiss, director of public relations for the NFL, "these were flashes of brilliance."

Critical too, perhaps, were the timing of the first few games and the heroic figures involved in them. "The first Super Bowl was in 1967. 'We were losing in Vietnam, and we didn't understand why,' says Tutko. "We needed a battlefield we could win on." Football has always been the sport most closely resembling war. Was it merely coincidence that the early Super Bowls presented halftime shows that glorified patriotism and the American fighting heritage? Vince Lombardi, coach of the Green Bay Packers, had a quasi-military approach to the game, and maybe his triumphs in the first two Super Bowls gave the country hope.

In any case, as opposition to the war became fashionable, Joe Namath, the anti-establishment hero within the establishment, led his Jets to the 1969 victory. As the nation's sympathies shifted, it seemed, so did the Super Bowl's; Namath's victory psychologically insured the transcendence of the Super Bowl.

On Sunday, Pete Rozelle will awaken in New Orleans, will walk to the window and, whatever weather conditions show themselves, will say, "Ah, the day dawns bright and clear for the Super Bowl." Then he will allow himself a slight giggle. Rozelle knows that he has created a King Kong. His state of the Super Bowl address is simple, he says. Take all the esoteric reasons and file them somewhere else.

"What we supply," he says, "is entertainment. If we spent all our time worrying about domestic and political problems, we'd be a damn sick nation. We seek forms of escape. The NFL is escape and entertainment, and we're damn happy it's a big form of escapism."

## Landry Calls Super Bowl a Toss-Up, but Miller Disagrees

By Leonard Shapiro

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (WP).

The game will be played indoors and in prime television time, both facts and will feature football teams ideally suited for viewing during the family hour. There are no real bad guys in the Super Bowl.

The Dallas Cowboys have attracted a large national following over the years. The coach, Tom Landry, puts football in third place behind family and God; the quarterback, Roger Staubach, is the all-American hero and the team has been consistently successful, with 11 playoff appearances in the last 12 years, including four Super Bowl games and one world championship, in 1971.

The Broncos have come down from the mid-high city to sea level but their spirit is still soaring from a story-book season under their peppy first-year coach Red Miller. They advanced to the playoffs for the first time in the 15 years of the franchise.

Landry has been calling the game a toss-up all week. Miller says his team has no intention of losing. The odds-makers rate the Cowboys a 5-point favorite to end the American Football Conference's streak of five straight Super Bowl champions.

The Cowboys are talented to their spurs. They led the National Football League in offense, defense and quarterback sacks. Staubach won the NFL passing title, running back Tony Dorsett became only the eighth rookie to gain more than 1,000 yards and wide receiver Drew Pearson averaged 18 yards for each of his 48 catches.

The Cowboys' domineering defense is considered the strongest unit in the team's history, and only 239.5 yards per game, and in the playoffs two of the game's premier running backs—Walter Payton of Chicago and Minnesota's Chuck Foreman—were shut down.

The Cowboys use a variety of formations on offense, with men fence, defense and highly successful shotgun and various passing situations. Defensively, they

operate out of Landry's special creation, "the flex," an arrangement designed to destroy the other team's running game by plugging all the holes.

The Broncos' statistical achievements are far more modest, even if they also finished the regular season with a 12-2 record and knocked Pittsburgh and the defending champion Oakland Raiders out of the playoffs on the road to New Orleans.

The Broncos finished 12th among 14 AFC teams in total offense and did not have one player among the leading runners or pass receivers in the conference.

### Only 8 Interceptions

Still, veteran quarterback Craig Morton, a former Cowboy starter who found new life in the Broncos, finished second in the AFC in passing and threw only eight interceptions, the fewest of any conference quarterback.

Morton has been plagued in recent weeks by a bruised hip. But the Broncos insist the extra week for Super Bowl preparation has eased the pain and the concern about Morton's facing a Dallas defense line that will take dead aim at the least-movable pocket quarterback.

Morton works out of a variety of offensive formations, and used play-action passes frequently to both opposing linebackers. He hands the ball off mostly to four interchangeable running backs.

The best of the bunch is Otis Armstrong, a former 1,000-yard runner who seems to have fully recovered from early season injuries.

Denver's defense is called the



Dallas Cowboys quarterback Roger Staubach tossing ball in Superdome as coach Tom Landry watches. Rainy weather in New Orleans gave teams occasion to practice inside.

Orange Crush, a unit that led the AFC against the pass. Denver allowed only 11 touchdowns passes all year. Says Miller, "We bend a lot but we hardly ever break."

The Broncos line up in the three-point defense, with three down linemen and four linebackers. The Broncos blitz often, and the linebackers are the heart of a unit that held opponents to 148 points, also a conference low.

Denver played up 17 points all year in the fourth quarter.

Both squads have excellent special teams and kickers. Cowboy placement man Efran Herrera made 18 of 29 field-goal attempts, seven of 19 from beyond 40 yards, though his kickoffs have not been as long as Cowboy coaches would like. Punter Danny White averaged 40 yards, and is a threat to run or throw out of the punt formation.

The Broncos' Rick Upchurch is an elusive return man who averaged 13 yards per punt return to lead the AFC. Kicker Jim Turner has been around forever with that short punch stroke, but he was successful on 13 of 19 regular-season field-goal attempts. His range, however, is limited to 45 yards. Punter Bucky Ditts hangs his kicks high, and also is adept at coffin-corner shots, as is White.

## How Tiriac Transformed Vilas

By Barry Lorge

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (WP). When you approach Argentine tennis star Guillermo Vilas these days—especially on an important tournament such as the Grand Prixers earlier this month—go through a middle man: his coach, advisor and confidant, Ion Tiriac.

It is not unusual for the system that is modern pro tennis. Managers, mentors and ermen have become commonplace. Bjorn Borg has a Lennart Bergelin to hold hand and Mark McCort's International Management Group to tend his money.

Jimmy Connors has his own, an assortment of king-around guys, plus who Segura to minister to. And Vilas has Tiriac.

hat is unique about their relationship is the all-inclusive and the almost psychic sense that Tiriac, the bulle-hirante, Romanian Davis player, seems to have over impressionable young pro at 25 the reigning French U.S. Open champion.

Tiriac is business manager, tactician, travel agent, and intimidating shield, and an intruding world. He upulates all facets of Vilas's life, from endorsement and scheduling to eating, sleeping and exercise habits.

It is like a prize fighter's manager—manager, trainer, handlers—rolled into one.

Transfer of Will During Vilas's matches, Tiriac sits near court. If some nervous twitching, he seizes Vilas's hand, re-wraps it. If Vilas needs a drink, he has it fetched. Otherwise, he sits there, staring, calmly smoking cigars, giving signals of encouragement or disapproval.

In situations, Vilas—once to lock "the killer instinct" invariably looks toward his coddling Svengali for what has been called a transfer of will.

As a player, Tiriac took up game at 19 and never had more than modest talent, though he was a champion. He had some limited Davis Cup titles and teamed with Vilas to take Romania to the semifinals three times. He made mark as a shrewd and non-union competitor, the wily tactician, gamesman and psychological player.

Tiriac came out of the Carpathian mountains and claims ability with fellow Transylvanian Dracula. He looks every bit menacing enough to be a brother. He used to be a party trick and a all-around butt of his massive head, disarming this as an old Romanian custom. Disarmed during a match one day by a painfully impacted shot, he pulled it out with his teeth.

A Triple Agent With his hunched posture, feline mustache and head of tangled black corkscrew hair, Tiriac looks much larger than his 5-foot, 180-pound self. Writer John McPhee described him perfectly: "Tiriac does not in any way resemble a tennis player. He appears to be a pantheistic, triple agent from Alexandria, used-car salesman from central Manhattan."

[He] has the air of a man who is about to close a deal in a back room behind a back room."

A defenseman on one Olympic and two world championship playoff ice hockey teams for Romania, Tiriac tells a story of what happened one day when he checked a Soviet



Ion Tiriac

skater over the boards and into a hospital in Leningrad. "Suddenly everybody, whole Russian team and crowd, is coming after me. I break my stick across my knee and hold up two jagged ends. I say, 'Who is first?'"

"We have old proverb in Romania: Better that your mother weep than my mother weep."

But if he looks and sounds like the sort a sinister East European intelligence operation might send out to get James Bond, Tiriac is really a bright and charming fellow, sort of "cosmopolitan street-wise." He taught himself six languages. He has cultivated tastes and considerable wit, though his humor and demeanor tend to be "Balkan-macho."

He is credited with "teaching" Nastase everything he knows, though some parts of his young-countryman's conduct he does not wish to be associated with. Many feel that if he could have maintained control of the flighty, mercurial Nastase, he could have made him into a world-beater. But he couldn't.

Under His Tutelage "Nastase is a genius. He has all the talent in the world. But he has no brain; he has a bird fluttering around in his head," Tiriac said sadly after his falling-out about five years ago. He was profoundly disappointed. "I am like a dog trainer who spends years teaching a little pup all kinds of tricks and graces," he said, "and just when I think little dog is trained, he make a puddle in the middle of the floor."

Vilas, a thoughtful former law student who has written poetry, short stories and a screenplay, who grew up observing and analyzing the world around him, is much more stable. He has been more responsible, as Tiriac knew he would be, when he took him under his tutelage full time a year ago, after a couple of brief tenures earlier.

Tiriac says that he is tired of the constant globe-trotting life of international tennis. He saw in Vilas a talented and eager pupil, a challenge and an opportunity. "I decided," he said last summer, "that I would make him the No. 1 player in the world, and then retire."

It was Vilas who courted and initiated the association.

"I knew that with the game I was having, I couldn't do anything better than I was doing. I was all the time No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, but I wanted to be No. 1," he says.

"So in order to do that, you have to change some things and you have to pick the right guy to do it. When I picked Tiriac, a lot of people in Argentina were not happy, but for me he is the right one."

"I knew him for a long time."

When I was 17, he came to Argentina and I was watching him a lot. I was a very bad player then, so he didn't know me or speak to me, but I was watching him and Nastase working. I couldn't understand anything they were saying because it was in Romanian, but I was following him all the time.

"I saw Nastase was having a lot of faith in him, and then I saw 1976 Italian and French Open champ Adriano Panatta working with him. And then I saw that in 1973 he was working a little bit with Borg."

"We started working together in 1975. I was playing very bad, and I went to Boston, where he was coaching the [World Team Tennis] Lobsters. He changed some things, and I started playing much better and arrived in the semifinals at Forest Hills."

"The next year I saw him at a few tournaments, and he changed some other things and I was playing better. So at the end of 1978 I called him and said, 'Do you want to work with me? You come to Argentina for one month, and we work very hard and then we see.' It worked very well and I asked him if he would coach me all the time, steady, and he said OK."

There are those who see the conviction as a kind of deal between Dr. Faustus and Mephistopheles, Vilas selling his poetic soul for fulfillment of his yearning to be No. 1.

Certainly the quick and muscular left-hander has become more self-centered in the last year. He resigned from the Association of Tennis Professionals, at Tiriac's urging, and has played in lucrative round-robin tournaments and exhibitions that his brothers in the players' guild see as detrimental to the tournament game. Some have accused him of taking "appearance money" at tournaments, contrary to Grand Prix rules, even though he ran away with the \$300,000 bonus prize for topping the Grand Prix point standings, but these charges have not been substantiated.

Short-Term Motives He is less cooperative with the press and tournament promoters now, and many say that Tiriac has taught him to shirk blatantly responsibilities to his profession for selfish short-term motives.

But if success on the court is the gauge, Tiriac deserves to be named coach of the year. After finishing as runner-up to Roscoe Tanner in the Australian Open, Vilas won his first Grand Slam title—the French—in June, removing a tremendous element of self-doubt from his psyche.

His 50-match July-through-October winning streak was the most impressive of the 10-year modern era of pro tennis.

Vilas says that the technical changes Tiriac has made are subtle—substantial at this level, but more in fine-tuning strokes he already had than making any fundamental changes. He has given him more shot-making flexibility, however, witness the elicit forehand Vilas used to such advantage in beating Connors in the Forest Hills final, in lieu of his usual top spin.

He beat Connors again in the Masters.

Tiriac has worked him very hard, made him into the fittest player on the circuit, and imparted a new aggressiveness.

That, according to Vilas, is as much a state of mind as of body. "He took him a long time to convince me about the tactics," he says, "because it is no good to attack if you are not convinced. . . . But he is a great tactician, a guy who makes the tactics perfect."

### NBA Standings

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 26 11 703 —

New York 22 17 564 1/2

Buffalo 21 18 512 1/2

Seattle 13 25 334 1/2

New Jersey 9 30 321 1/2

##### Central Division

Washington 22 17 565 —

San Antonio 22 17 564 1/2

Cleveland 19 18 514 1/2

Atlanta 18 21 476 1/2

New Orleans 16 24 425 1/2

Houston 14 25 359 1/2

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

##### Midwest Division

Denver 25 13 597 —

Minnesota 22 16 528 1/2

Chicago 21 18 512 1/2

Detroit 17 21 447 1/2

Indiana 16 24 425 1/2

Kansas City 14 25 359 1/2

##### Pacific Division

Portland 22 17 565 —

Phoenix 21 18 512 1/2

Seattle 21 18 512 1/2

Golden State 18 21 476 1/2

Los Angeles 17 22 435 1/2

Tuesday's Games (Southeast 22, Knight 19; Boston 22, Tulsa 17); Denver 109, Houston 108 (Thompson 41, Reed 18; Murphy 28, Malone 21).

### NHL Results

#### Thursday's Games

Boston 6, Los Angeles 1 (Sheppard 3, O'Reilly, Cashman, McCabe, Grant).

Montreal 3, Detroit 1 (O'Leary, Riech, Brode, Shurt, Moudry, Lathur, Liberti).

Cleveland 6, Buffalo 3 (MacDonald, Hampton 2, Fortin, Maruk, Paris, Perreault).

Philadelphia 4, Philadelphia 3 (Pronov, Hamilton, Spencer, Kabos, MacLeish, Barber 3, Bladon).

## Grand Prix Racers Starting the Yearlong Drive

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT)—Lauda and Ferrari start their engines. There is enough fuel for another season of auto racing.

U.S. racing officials still check OPEC policies as closely as they tabulate sponsorship receipts, but all are optimistic that the sport's biggest worry, a recurrence of the 1973-74 fuel crisis, will not occur this year.

And why not be optimistic? Even the Arabs are investing in the sport of corporations, a sport in which "How fast do you want to go?" means "How much do you want to spend?"

When 1978 takes the green flag Sunday with the start of the Grand Prix of Argentina, one of the cars on the starting grid is expected to be entered by a Briton, Frank Williams, driven by an Australian, Alan Jones, and fueled by Saudi money.

### Prime Ingredient

That figure. In this sport, one of the biggest U.S. underwriters is known as "The Bank" (Citicorp), and money, not oil, is the prime ingredient.

International grand prix racing furnishes an example. "Tracks don't get much change from a million-dollar bill to put in a grand prix," says Tony Duval, executive director of the Sports Car Club of America, which sanctions the two Formula One events held in



